

CHAMPAGNE
Chas. Loubet & Co.,
ENTIRE SOLE,
Per Case 1 doz. qts. \$42.00
2 doz. ptes. \$84.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. Price & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
408, 12, Queen's Road.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

KING EDWARD VII.
SCOTCH
WHISKY
WHITE LABEL
PER DOZEN \$15.50
SOLE AGENTS:
H. Price & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
408, 12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,250

號九十月九年五零百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1905.

日一十月八年巳乙

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE CERTIFICATE.

THIS is to certify that the LAGER BEER of Messrs JOHN JEFFREY & CO. of Edinburgh has been passed by the Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene as fulfilling the Standard of Purity and Quality required by them.
Issued this second day of January, 1905.

PRICE:
\$16.50 PER CASE OF 7 DOZ.
PINTS.

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, July 4, 1905. 1815

Intimations.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
I have this day handed over charge of this Branch to Mr. H. PINCKNEY.
CHARLES R. SCOTT.
Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1775

NOTICE.
THE ON HING'S Employer, LO CHONG HING the Watchmaker, has REMOVED to another place. No Complaint can be made against me after 18th September, 1905.
W. H. WING LOONG,
20, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1772

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
AQUATIC SPORTS, 1905.
THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd SEPTEMBER, in the CLUB ENCLOSURE, AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON. Sports commence on 21st and 22nd at 4.30 p.m., and on the 23rd at 4 p.m. sharp. Admission for Gentlemen, Non-members, \$1 each day or \$2 for the three days. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.
Tickets for Admission may be obtained at the Gate or from the Undersecretary, c/o Messrs. CAMBERG, MACDONALD & CO.,
FRANK LAMBERT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1768

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
AQUATIC SPORTS, 1905.
THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB request the pleasure of the COMPANY of the LADIES of Hongkong at the CLUB ENCLOSURE, AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON, on SATURDAY, 23rd September, at 4 p.m., on the occasion of the Annual Aquatic Sports.
FRANK LAMBERT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1769

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED invite applications for the Post of COMPTROLLER in an old and well established Bank. Applications to be in writing, and to state qualifications, and age of applicant. The highest references required.
No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial Security.
Apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Hongkong, August 19, 1905. 1673

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.
On and after MONDAY, the 18th September, 1905, the Depot in WYNDHAM STREET (DAIRY FARM DEPOT) will OPEN at 6.00 A.M. (instead of 6.30 A.M.)
Hongkong, September 14, 1905. 1678

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W. S. BAILEY & CO. ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.
s.s. HONAM, 2,333 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 2,333 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
s.s. KATSHAN, 2,360 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. HANKOW, 2,074 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,095 tons, Captain J. J. London.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.
s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m.
Departures on Sundays at Noon. Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.
s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.
s.s. SAINAM, 598 tons, Captain W. A. Valentino.
s.s. ANNAM, 598 tons, Captain C. Butcher.
This steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hornell Mansions, (First Floor), beside the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PELHAM HOUSE.

PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
RATES MODERATE.
29, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, September 6, 1904. 1636

N. LAZARUS, 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.
OPTICIAN.
SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GRIND ON THE PREMISES.
A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.
Hongkong, October 1, 1914. 1797

PHOTO SUPPLIES
LONG, HING & CO.,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, August 10, 1905. 1812

HONGKONG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
CHINESE DEPARTMENT.
26, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
THE NIGHT SCHOOL of the above will OPEN for its 4th Session on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1905. COURSE: COMMERCIAL, CORRESPONDENCE, SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING, BEGINNERS' ENGLISH, INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH, ADVANCED ENGLISH, MANDARIN, MUSIC. THE CHINESE WRITTEN CHARACTER, and ANY OTHER SUBJECTS for which there is an enrollment of ten students, will be thoroughly taught by EXPERIENCED FOREIGN and CHINESE TEACHERS. A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to improve yourself in your leisure hours. Fees moderate. Rooms bright and comfortable. For full information send for Educational Prospectus or call at the Office of the Secretary.
Hongkong, September 15, 1905. 1748

ROYAL TOBACCO FACTORY.
9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
HAVE always a FRESH SUPPLY of TURKISH TOBACCO. Our EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES are Fresh, as we make them every day. We can recommend them as First-class Smokes. We receive our Tobacco Fresh from Egypt by every mail. A Trial Order will satisfy the most sceptical. No duty competition.
T. E. P. SPYROPOLOS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 15, 1905. 325

**THE PENSION FRANCAIS, No. 6, Ice House Road CENTRAL, will on SEPTEMBER 1st OPEN A RESTAURANT on the FIRST FLOOR. Meals at all hours; very reasonable charges. Cheap rates for Monthly Boarders, etc. The Cooking is under the direct supervision of a French Chef.
Hongkong, August 30, 1905. 1653**

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is a purely BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: London.
Established in London in 1861.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter, Hongkong.
Hongkong, August 30, 1905. 1653

D. MAHER, 77, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG.
ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD or EXCHANGED. Repairs executed, expert advice given on all Classes of Sewing Machines. Orders by Post Receipts Promptly ATTENDED TO.
Hongkong, July 5, 1905. 1299

CHEE WING & CO. 23 & 25, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST) HONGKONG.
DEALERS IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS STEEL IRON WARE, &c.
STEEL GIRDERS AND TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.
Suitable for
SHOPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.
Hongkong, May 29, 1904. 1297

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Hongkong, July 5, 1905. 1299

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES

WITH
BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN Bags of 1 cwt. each.

Office: 6, DES VOEUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW STORE

IN

CHATER ROAD and ICE HOUSE STREET

ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

STAG HOTEL,

118, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED.
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, November 3, 1904. 1685

HOTEL BALTIMORE (LATE HOTEL AMERICA)
2, WYNDHAM STREET.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED. AIRY ROOMS. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS. EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf. TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, June 21, 1905. 1161

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
YOKOHAMA YARNS ... \$1.75
Onus Kiang, A Tale of Chinese Love and Tragedy, by Oliver G. Ready. 2.70
The Rose of Life, by Miss Bradburn. 1.75
A Japanese Romance, by Clive Holland. 1.75
Sandy, by Alice Hegun Rice. 1.75
The Fool Errand, by Marjorie Hewlett. 1.75
The Rose of the World, by A. and E. Castle. 1.75
Phil Conway, by A. G. Gunter. 1.75
Olive Latham, by E. L. Voynich. 1.75
Hetty Wesley, by Q. 1.75
By Snare of Love, by A. W. Marchmont. 1.75
A Race With Rain, by Headon Hill. 1.75
The Storm of London, by F. Dickberry. 2.80
Ancient Law, by Sir H. Sumner Maine. 2.80
The Better Way, by Author of 'The Simple Life'. 2.70
The Foreign Traders' Correspondence Handbook, by Graham and Oliver Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World, 1905 ... 25.00
NEW BOOK, BY J. DYER-BALL
QUOTATIONS FROM THE CHINESE CLASSICS IN DAILY USE, \$2.00

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
NEW NOVELS—40 Cents each.
Beatrice Froyle's Crime, by Florence Warden. 40
The Bandman, by Hall Caine. 40
The Manxman, by Hall Caine. 40
Tommy & Co., by Jerome K. Jerdon. 40
The Slave of the Lamp, by H. Seton Morrison. 40
The Hunchback of Westminster, by W. Le Queux. 40
The Crown of Life, by Geo. Gissing. 40
Doctor Xavier, by Max Pemberton. 40
On the Wings of the Wind, by Allen Raven. 40
The Sheep-Stealers, by Violet Jacob. 40
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Delish of Harlem, by R. H. Savage. 40
The Lady Paramount, by H. E. Garland. 40
The 'Lady Maid' by W. Clark Russell. 40
Princess Kate, by L. Tracey. 40
The Magnetic Girl, by R. Marsh. 40
The Flying Halcion, by R. H. Savage. 40
The Damsell, by Zola. 40
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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
NEW NOVELS—40 Cents each.
Beatrice Froyle's Crime, by Florence Warden. 40
The Bandman, by Hall Caine. 40
The Manxman, by Hall Caine. 40
Tommy & Co., by Jerome K. Jerdon. 40
The Slave of the Lamp, by H. Seton Morrison. 40
The Hunchback of Westminster, by W. Le Queux. 40
The Crown of Life, by Geo. Gissing. 40
Doctor Xavier, by Max Pemberton. 40
On the Wings of the Wind, by Allen Raven. 40
The Sheep-Stealers, by Violet Jacob. 40
The Dolly Dialogues, by Anthony Hope. 40
The Velvet Glove, by H. Seton Morrison. 40
Delish of Harlem, by R. H. Savage. 40
The Lady Paramount, by H. E. Garland. 40
The 'Lady Maid' by W. Clark Russell. 40
Princess Kate, by L. Tracey. 40
The Magnetic Girl, by R. Marsh. 40
The Flying Halcion, by R. H. Savage. 40
The Damsell, by Zola. 40
Fishing in the City, by F. Wardlaw. 40
Father Anthony, by R. Buchanan. 40
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Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.
G. FALCONER & Co. are agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, and TWELVE'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND TRAVELING CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

HOTEL MANHATTAN, opposite the New Post Office.

M. MUMEYA,

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.
6a, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JAPAN

COALS.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSU & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SUGAWA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH: 24, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 105, HONG STREET, FIRST FLOOR.

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Soerabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moikawa, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Waka-
saki, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Misaki, Hakodate,
Tsuru, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSU" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the
State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and
Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsu, Tagawa, Yamato, and Ida Coal Mines.
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hiroshima, Kanada, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Manama, Manama,
Iwajima, Otsu, Sasahara, Tsubakura, Yoshinaka, Yoshio, Yonokihara, and other
mines.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong

Hongkong, May 31, 1904.

BROOKETON COLLIERY

Is Prepared to Supply BUNKERS alongside the Wharf at Labuan, to any steamer
calling there. Prompt despatch. For particulars as to Price, etc., please apply
to the Undersecretary.

FRESH WATER can also be obtained at the Wharves.

Steamers of any draft can be berthed.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,

FOR AGENTS.

Hongkong, September 16, 1905.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PRESTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
& INJURY TO THE KNIVES
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
BLACKS LEAD, MILLS LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON" MILLS LONDON.

ENO'S
A SIMPLE REMEDY
FOR ALL 'FRUIT IMPURITIES
OF THE BLOOD. **SALT.**

'It is not too much to say that the merits of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and
approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its
cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents 'one of the
most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be
found in our trading records.'—European Mail.

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' Without it you have a
WORTHLESS IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENO.
By J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI CO.
COAL DEPARTMENT.**MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.**

CABLE ADDRESS: "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices and
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN
UNION CODES USED.

ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., WITH
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.

BRANCH OFFICES.NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.**AGENCIES.**

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TAYLOR.

HONGKONG: H. J. H. TAYLOR.

YOKOHAMA: M. ARABE.

CHINKIANG: GRADING & CO.

MANILA: MACDONALD & CO.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies;

the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railways; Steamship Companies and other Principal

Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila,

North China, Korea, ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Oishi, Shimizu, Nanyang, and Kani-

Yamada Collieries, and also Higo Colliery which will shortly be ready to produce an

large coal the best Runn Coal.

Sole Agents for Kio, Kwanan (Tagawa) and Kishimochi Collieries (Karatsu).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any

order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,620,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical

steam coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, March 11, 1905.

SELECT BOARD & RESIDENCE**AT 'BRAESIDE.'**

A LARGE and COMMODIOUS

RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining

and Reception Rooms, Large, Airy and nicely furnished Bedrooms, every home

comfort. Fine view of the Harbour. Terms Moderate. Apply to

Mrs F. W. WATTS, BRAESIDE, 20, MACDONNELL ROAD, (Late of 'TANG YUEN').

Hongkong, June 19, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.

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TANSAN

A NATURAL MINERAL WATER Bottled at the Springs at Takaradzka.

The Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., Limited, Kobe, Japan.

Per Case of 48 Pints \$6.50
Per Dozen Pints \$1.70
Per Case of 100 Pints \$8.00
Per Dozen Pints \$1.10

Crisp, Delicious, Invigorating.

Order a glass to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 5.30 a.m. the previous day.
Orders for 100 Pints should be sent in by 8.00 a.m. the same day.
Orders for 200 Pints should be sent in by 10.00 a.m. the same day.

Original and Genuine to J. Clifford-Wilkinson's.
GOTS gently, Acts pleasantly, Acts beneficially.

NOTHING like it for depressed Spirits.
SIMPLY marvellous.
AND worth its weight in Gold.
NOTHING can call upon the popularity.

TANSAN
Can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels and Bars in the FAR EAST.

Beware of fraudulent IMITATIONS.

The only genuine TANSAN Bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG, June 3, 1905.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

DOG BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT

PRINTED DELAINES.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

The following are in Stock:—
AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK.

DAIRY FARM FROZEN MEATS.
do Rabbits 8.40 cts. each
do Sheep Tongues 20 cts. " "
do Sheep Kidneys 6 cts. " "
do Frits Sausages 65 cts. per lb.

Own Make Sausages (made from Australian Meats) 25 cts. per lb.
Australian Oysters in bottles \$1.25 & \$2.50 of 24 and 5 doz. " per bottle.
American Oysters, large size, \$2.50 per tin.
Ham, Australian 6 cts. per lb.
Ham, Best York 70 cts. " "
(3 cts. extra per lb. for Ham feet).
Australian Lemons 60 cts. & 48 cts. per dozen.
Pigeons 25 cts. each.
Ducks 65 cts. " "
Goose \$1.50 " "
Honey, Best Australian, in bottles 60 cts. per lb.
Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet, 60 cts. " "
do do do Schnapper, 65 cts. " "
do do do Trout, 70 cts. " "
do do do Salmon, 75 cts. " "
do do do Tuna, 80 cts. " "
do do do Mackerel, 85 cts. " "
do do do Sardines, 90 cts. " "
do do do Anchovies, 95 cts. " "
do do do Herrings, 1.00 cts. " "

When ordering please note the following instructions:—
Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 5.30 a.m. the previous day.
Orders for 100 Pints should be sent in by 8.00 a.m. the same day.
Orders for 200 Pints should be sent in by 10.00 a.m. the same day.

Hongkong, September 16, 1905. 1976

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WIN & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

AGENTS

ROBERT PORTER & CO.

BOTTLEERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT

PRINTED DELAINES.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT

PRINTED DELAINES.

EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., HONGKONG.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant, at the house of Mr. R. Young, 33, Yamamoto-dori, Kobe, before Dr. R. Young, Swiss Consul-General, CHARLES B. ENNER to DOBROTA SCHMIDT, nee BONGER.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Miscellaneous.
Goods per *Acacia* not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.
THURSDAY, September 21:—
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 6, Macdonnell Road.
4.30 p.m.—Aquatic Sports at V.R.C.

FRIDAY, September 22:—
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Football Club at Hongkong Hotel.

SATURDAY, September 23:—
Noon—Meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.

SUNDAY, September 24:—
Goods per *Acacia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Acacia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, September 25:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at the Public Works Department's Office.
Goods per *Acacia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, September 26:—
5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Cricket Club at the Pavilion.

WEDNESDAY, September 27:—
Transfer Books of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Close from this date to 15th October inclusive.

THURSDAY, September 28:—
Noon—Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at Head Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1905.

WHY JAPAN MADE PEACE.

Up to the present it has been difficult to judge fairly the attitude of Japan with regard to the peace terms. Difficult because so much secrecy has been observed regarding the actual terms; and difficult because it has been the policy of Japan of late to declare herself in a position to decisively defeat the Russians at any given moment. The marvellous success of the army up to Mukden caused supporters of the Japanese to believe them invincible, and thus warped their judgment to such an extent that they could not see any possibility—not even the remotest possibility—of General Linievitch being able to withstand them, either in a conflict at arms or wits. To support what now transpires to be this inordinate confidence in the invulnerability of their allies came the news from Japan during the early stages of the Peace Conference that Field Marshal Oyama and his generals had memorialised the Throne imploring to be allowed to go on with the war, declaring that they were in a position to decisively defeat the army of Russia, and were impatient to do so. Whether this story is true or false it is hard to say. Effluxion of time does not seem to bring any confirmation, though such a canon might certainly have been circulated with the dual diplomatic object of flattery to the Japanese people and deluding the Russians. If such was the case it wrought more harm than good, for immediately it became known that Japan had accepted terms of peace which necessitated sacrifice of claims on her part the world in general—and Japan in particular—were thunder-struck at what appeared to be the worst stroke of diplomacy that she has been guilty of since her entry into the family of nations. There were many who put the sacrifice down to magnanimity, and others who bluntly declared that after all Japan has been bluffing, and expediency rather than anything else had prompted her to take what she could get in the way of peace without humiliating herself too much. We were amongst the latter, and we are gradually finding that we were not very far wrong. Japan papers now coming to hand contain much about the riots and unrest that followed the announcement of the terms of peace, and something about the real reasons underlying the action of Japan in giving way to Russia on the chief points. The threatening aspect of public opinion in Japan made it necessary that the leaders of the nation in Parliament and the press should be taken into the confidence of the rulers, and at a conference between the Premier, Count Katsura, and members of the Houses of the Diet, on September 9, it was plainly stated that Japan accepted peace because she could not hope to do anything further towards crushing Russia. Apparently, according to a report to be found in another column, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, had no hesitation in making it plain that Japan had got to the limit of her tether. He pointed out that the fortifications of Vladivostok were stronger than Port Arthur, and the

BY TELEGRAPH.

[CHINA MAIL'S EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
[SUPPLIED BY REUTER VIA BOMBAY.]

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES.

KING EMMAUEL'S RETURN.

'A Vision Of Horror And Anguish.'

LONDON, September 18.

Measures—including the erection of huts—for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquakes in Italy are being rapidly pushed forward in the districts affected by the seismic disturbances.

The difficulties which beset the path of the relief parties are enormous, owing to the billy nature of the country and the great dearth of workmen.

King Emmanuel has returned to Rome after a tour through the centre of the localities visited by the earthquake.

When interviewed by the Italian Premier, the King appeared to be greatly affected and said:—

'I have brought back a vision of horror and anguish which no imagination can conceive—no pen describe.'

King Emmanuel informed the Premier that he relied on the Government and the nation to help him to redeem his promises to the unfortunate people who had suffered so severely from the earthquakes.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

TRADE LINES RESUMED.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet.

LONDON, September 17.

The Russian Volunteer fleet is resuming the East Asiatic service, leaving Odessa on Wednesday, for Nagasaki and Vladivostok; an enormous quantity of goods is awaiting shipment for Siberia.

M. KOMURA.

M. Komura's illness has taken a favourable turn.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Compromise Ejected.

It is understood that the delegates of Norway and Sweden, have arrived at a compromise, to the great satisfaction and relief of both capitals.

THE BAKU RIOTS.

The Naphtha Industry.

The Tsar has ordered the assembling of a representative conference, presided over by the Minister of Finance, to consider measures to revive the naphtha trade, and also for the concentration of a sufficient number of troops to guarantee order at the oil fields.

There were 165 European, and 42 Chinese visitors to the City Hall reading room during the week ending September 17.

APPROACH OF THE TYPHOON.

At the time of going to press there seemed to be a fair prospect of the typhoon being visited by another typhoon. Yesterday in consequence of advice received at the Observatory the signal was hoisted at Kowloon indicating that a typhoon was in the north-east of the Colony, and the signal was changed to indicate that the disturbance was within 200 miles and still to the north-east of the Colony. So far the local barometers have not been affected to any appreciable extent by the approach of the typhoon, but some of the afternoon were very similar to those that prevailed the evening prior to the visit of the last typhoon.

As is usual when the typhoon signal is hoisted the sampans and other small Chinese craft began to leave the harbour for the typhoon shelter yesterday afternoon and to day very few of them remained in the harbour. In consequence people desirous of visiting ships lying in distance out experienced considerable difficulty in doing so and the loading and discharging of cargo was hampered to a considerable extent.

Consul-General Bragg notifies us that the steamer *Acacia* has this morning, crossed Looan about 10 L., moving westerly West.

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE. can be obtained from all dispensaries (quickly by post). Gives instant relief. Avoid imitations. Keep the Genuine handy.

Unnecessary Expense.

OUTRAGE attacks of cholera, morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's services in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before the doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by All Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

SPORTING.

Yachting Notes.

The break up of the south-east monsoon signalled the approach of the yachting season. Boats of all descriptions are at present undergoing necessary repairs and overhauling, and by the time the north-east monsoon sets in they will be ready for the water.

Many boats were kept in the stream all through the summer, merely going to the typhoon anchorage when storms happened along. From all appearances there will be a boom in yachting this season, though it is to be regretted that the V.R.C. are not having any racing on the old date.

It is to be hoped that several new boats will be built for the season. Some men have a notion that if they cannot possess something like a 50 ton yacht or something that can go quickly and apart to least anything what, there is no interest in the sport. Such is not the case. Yachting is not all done with 70 footers and freaks; the existence of good men in the small boat line leads to more respect being shown to our own sailors.

Men have to be taught to know that a yacht can hold its own in the building of cruising and racing machines, before you know the sea from the weather rail, is all bunkum. To be able to do this in criticism on navigation and Y.R.A. rules is not sufficient education to be a seaman and a yachtsman. The education should first begin by types using small boats and making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the effects of wind and sea on their craft, getting the oblique connection out of their throats, and learning how to set and stretch a sail, so as to get every advantage out of a boat which the elements will allow.

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It is the man who starts his experience in the small boat, who can feel every rib of his craft shiver, and who sympathises with her when she is pressed, as if she were a living soul, who can handle a boat with success. It is not necessary to rack your brains studying diagrams of the fastest machines about before you start yachting, as they are sure to be most uncomfortable and expensive.

For Hongkong yachtsmen the one-design craft built last year by members of the Corinthian Yacht Club seems a very suitable kind of boat; they are fast, speedy and a very safe type of boat for amateurs. They could possibly be improved, by finer build and a lightened counter, but as they stand the racing is equal. I hope to see a good few more added to this young fleet of the same type, as the Club deserves support from those in the Colony who are fond of the sea.

The only drawback to the R.H.K.Y.C. is the want of a Club house where the meets and dinner of each individual crew could be discussed after the race of the day, thus made keener. Tinting certain skippers as to how their sails set and air-tight would be well within the bounds of criticism on many occasions. When there is a good sailing breeze the unsuccessful crews should cruise round, trim sails and boats differently from what they were in the race, and try and find out what effect such tactics would have.

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Our Teutonic friends are very energetic in yachting this season, and it would appear as if they were forming a combine to buy up the R.H.K.Y.C., as already they have secured a number of their yachts.

Boxing.

At the City Hall to-night two Championship boxing matches and one wrestling contest will be fought. The boxing is between S. Newman and J. Roberts (both of whom have appeared here before) and J. Wesley and F. H. Greenhill, R.G.A.

The wrestlers are J. Greenhill and J. Collins, both of whom succeeded in winning a Bandow Gold medal. Newman and Wesley are said to be in excellent condition and have trained hard. They were allowed to use the Victoria Recreation Club's gymnasium at Kowloon for training purposes, for which both are grateful to the Club. Reports concerning Roberts and Greenhill are also satisfactory and it is expected that the two matches will prove interesting and stubborn.

Witchell's long reach and strength should enable him to overcome Collins, although Collins' experience should stand him in good stead. The best gives promise of being fairly long.

Newman's fighting career commenced in 1887; since then he has fought twenty-five fights, losing three, drawing four and winning twenty-two.

The V.R.C. Aquatic Sports.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday next the annual aquatic sports promoted by the V.R.C. at the Victoria Recreation Club will be held at the Club's enclosure, Kowloon. The first day's programme includes the 100 yards Championship of the Colony, which J. Witchell, N. H. Alves, A.V. Barros, J. M. Roza Pereira and Gunner Brachton will meet. Alves and Witchell are old rivals for this distance, and both have trained hard for the event. Last year Witchell won 100 yds. in 5 min. 36 sec. although Alves started he did not finish well, but it was found out afterwards that in the course of the race he collided with a jelly-fish which stung him so severely as to handicap him. Some of his supporters considered—even after that race—that he was a better man than Witchell over the half-mile, but a second opportunity was not provided for proving or disproving the assertion. The race this year looks a certainty for Witchell—more so than last year's did. Alves is swimming well but appears slack, and has apparently lost that vigor which characterized him in former years. Witchell, on the other hand, strikes one as being in even better form than ever and should have no difficulty in beating Alves. Of the other three men in the race Barros is the only one who is worthy of consideration. He should all second or third place and be fairly close up, but it is hardly likely that he will succeed in showing his heels to Witchell. Brachton is a

stubbish swimmer, but he does not possess the necessary pace to keep in the van of the race.

The result will probably be:—Witchell 1; Alves or Barros 2.

On the second day the 200 yards Championship of the Colony will take place and for it there are three competitors, viz. N. H. Alves, J. Witchell and J. M. Roza Pereira. The race should resolve itself into a struggle between Witchell and Alves and for the reasons stated above Witchell should win. 200 yds. is more Alves' pace, but it is hardly likely that the result should be:—Witchell 1; Alves 2; Barros 3.

On the third day the 100 yards Championship of the Club will be contested and it should prove the best of the three Championships, though there are only three competitors. Last year the race was won by C. Humphreys, N. H. Alves, and O. J. Cooke third; time 1 min. 8 sec. This year Cooke is not competing, but both Alves and Humphreys are, as is J. Witchell. Humphreys is not in the best of health, but as he is reserving himself entirely for this one event he may do as well as he did last year. By his assuming in the team race on September 9 he has shown that he still possesses pace, but both Alves and Witchell are swimming well over the 'hundred'. The race should be a very hard one, and if Humphreys can hold out he should be about even, failing which J. Witchell should carry off the prize.

Rowing.

The annual Canton Regatta will be held on November 21 and 22, and the proposed programme is as follows:—

FIRST DAY.

1. Canoe Race.
2. International Fours.
3. Interport Pair Oars.
4. Single Sculls.
5. Single Sculls. (Open to any member of any Aquatic Club of Amateurs.)
6. Mixed Pair Oars.

SECOND DAY.

7. Interport Pair Oars.
8. Junior Four.
9. Hong Kong Race (Chinese Crews).
10. Wherry Race (Ladies and gentlemen).
11. Interport Fours (Griffith Challenge Cup).
12. Ladies Fours.

The races open to Hongkong citizens are: Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 12. Those entering for Nos. 11 and 12 cannot enter for Nos. 5 and 8, and those entering for No. 11 cannot enter for No. 12.

The Canton Club has certainly provided a very liberal interport programme, and in throwing open so many events for outside competitors they are doing the sport of rowing an excellent turn. It is more than likely that Hongkong will be represented in all the open events. The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, we believe, will enter crews for each event, while the Victoria Recreation Club will probably be absent from the Interport Fours, and Interport Double Sculls; there is also a doubt about a crew entering the Interport Four or Double Sculling. A team with a reasonable chance of winning can hardly be got together, but in the Ladies Fours the V.R.C. crew has a fair chance of making a good showing. The sculling race which is to take place on the 11th of October may bring out new blood which would be 'accidentally' induced to the Club. Until the present swimming season is concluded—that is, after Saturday next—very little will be done in the way of rowing, but the arrival of the new boat is expected to give a fillip to the sport. With all three Clubs rowing in boats as nearly as possible the same the chances of the rowers, though the best crew would probably win easier.

Mr G. A. Caldwell has been taking V.R.C. members out lately, and he is working hard to get together a representative crew.

"THE BAYARD."

Becomes a Total Loss.

SPORTING.

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TOKIO ON THE RACK.

PRESS V. GOVERNMENT.

The Anti-Peace Riots.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Tokio, September 18.

Everything here just now seems to be in a state of confusion. There is noticeable peculiar uneasiness which heralds unexpected events. The press as I have intimated in previous letters has fairly thrown down the gauntlet to the Government and many of the papers seem to be intent upon forcing the Government to take punitive action against them. But hitherto the authorities have shrunk from taking any particularly drastic action and the ferocity of the attacks, especially upon Count Katsura and Baron Komura, show nothing of diminution. With a view to showing the character of some of the writings which are inflaming the minds of the public I append the following:

(This is admittedly a paraphrase not a translation. The idea is to give the reader the effect rather than the form.)

"THERE IS A WAY."

All true Japanese hearts are consumed with rage at this disgraceful peace. But we need not despair. There are things in our recent history which should fill the heart of the patriot with hope and over which with terror those base fellows who have brought this shame upon us. Twenty nine years ago a treaty was practically concluded with America which was shown to be distasteful to the people. What happened? The treaty was never ratified. Who has forgotten what happened in the 21st year of Meiji? Count Okuma, then Foreign Minister, arranged treaties with America, Germany, and Russia in which the rights of extra-territoriality were renewed. The voice of the people was heard in protest from one end of the land to the other. They demanded that such a humiliation of the nation should not be permitted, that such a disgraceful and undignified concession should not be made. Still Count Okuma did not give way. Then a certain 'Soshi' (may be rendered 'physical force politician') laid in wait for him and endeavored to kill him with a bomb. This patriot did not succeed but he blew off one of Count Okuma's legs—and the treaties were altered. Japan was saved from shame then and here are patriots in Japan who are ready to preserve her honor to-day at whatever cost to themselves. We should take heart of grace by the memory of what the power of the people was able to effect in the past. In the case of the Arbitration treaties which President Roosevelt concluded, with this country amongst others, at the last moment the Senate Committee took exception to certain clauses and the treaties were cast on one side.

There are instances in which treaties which were abhorrent to the people were rejected at the last moment and consequently this most disgraceful peace treaty can be abandoned even now. We, the people of Japan, should join hands and unite in some action which will prevent this shame coming upon us. We will do this if we understand the true purpose for which we went to war and if we wish to preserve the dignity and safety of the Empire.

Naturally the action of the Government in prohibiting the sale of the paper made everyone extremely anxious to obtain a copy and those who were fortunate enough to possess them sold out at a premium. The Yoruza itself seems at what it calls the Government's 'apocalyptic turn' and declares point blank that it does not care a rush for the Government as it has the people behind it. (Why should we be afraid of letters 'when every day we receive shoals of letters from people demanding that the Ministry which is responsible for selling the nation should be killed.' In a country under real constitutional Government the expression 'killed' would have quite a different significance from that which attaches to it here, where the people have absolutely no voice in the selection of the Ministry who, as I have pointed out before, are not responsible to Parliament and need not to members of either house. 'Killed' means the use of the assassin's knife. A day later the Government forbade the sale of another paper and followed this up by enforcing the conscription upon foreign telegrams. But as might have been anticipated these repressive measures had the effect of increasing the violence of the agitators. One of the most regrettable things done in the first bout of indecorable rage was the demolition of the e-memoratorium tree planted in Hibya Park by Admiral Togo just before he set out to sweep the Russian armada from the sea. This little tree which everyone hoped would be a rallying point for patriots in coming years was surrounded by an iron fence. The vandals, absolutely demoralized, the whole thing was there surrounded on trees of iron fence. While everyone deplores such a foolish and reprehensible method of showing dissatisfaction the depth of the feelings of the people may be gauged by this insult to the most acclamated of all Japan's popular heroes, an insult given because by some fantastic reasoning he is held to be associated with the Government.

Among the lower classes there seems to be something of a tendency to blame the foreigner. They argue that if Japan thought more of her own interests and less of what Europe and America might think the Japanese people would be better off. Defiance to the opinion of outsiders cost Japan the fruits of the victory over China 10 years ago and now for the second time she is robbed of what she has won by a vast expenditure of wealth and blood in order that the older nations should pat her on the head

and declare that she is a dear, contented child and wouldn't be able to do anything. An American at Yokohama was indicated the other day and a policeman who came to his residence had his teeth knocked out. The person responsible for the attack declared that they thought the American was a Russian but this in Yokohama of all places is too thick.

September 7.

We are under martial law. As many of us anticipated the feeling against the Government, strengthened as it was by the vehement support of the press has found its expression in open rioting with resulting loss of life and destruction of property. There is most severe form of censorship in force and quite possibly I will not be permitted to send this letter. However I will do my best to tell you of the stirring events of the last few days.

The trouble started through the authorities endeavoring to prevent a meeting of the Anti-peace Association at Hibya Park. This park since its establishment has been utilized for popular demonstrations and it is under the control of the municipal authorities. Notwithstanding this the Home Department on the morning of Sept. 6 instructed the police to barricade the entrance to the park, and mounted troops and military police, the latter armed with revolvers, were stationed at all the approaches. This had the effect which might have been anticipated. The people threw themselves upon the police and forced their way into the park. It should be said to the credit of the municipal authorities that, as soon as they were informed of the erection of barricades, they demanded their removal and even if the crowd had not broken in they would have been removed. But the crowd was delighted at what they considered a great victory and they listened to stirring speeches made from the balcony of the restaurant with immense enthusiasm. Resolutions denouncing the peace terms and calling upon the Government to demand greater concessions from Russia or continue the war were adopted, and a cry of the crowd then surged off towards the Imperial Palace apparently with the desire of presenting a petition to the Emperor through the proper channel. They then proceeded to the residence of the Premier, who had been with a most honorable lack of judgment, endeavoring to prevent the people approaching the palace precincts. The result was that the police very vigorously attacked and although they showed a regrettable use of their swords they were utterly discomfited and forced to flee.

Meanwhile there were great doings at the Home Minister's official residence and at the office of the Kokuin, the Government organ. It was from the Home Department that orders to prevent ingress into the park came and the people knew this. They at first contented themselves with showering stones on the police and smashing the windows. Soon, however, the more adventurous spirits began demolishing the gateway and fence while others went round to the back and set some of the outhouses on fire. The police drove them out but they kept on returning and fighting the first. At the police station the crowd then gathered, and the Premier's residence was attacked. With a bowl of eggs the people pressed the police back and five armed with swords rushed towards the house trying that they were about to slay the enemy of Japan. A fresh force of police was waiting, however, and they were overpowered, one being killed and the others four wounded. After many efforts the mansion itself was set alight and there seemed every prospect of its utter destruction. Fire engines came up but the crowd refused to permit the firemen to get to work, turned over the engines, cut the hose and drove off the hose. At this juncture a company of the Imperial Guards doubled up and surrounded the building. The crowd quieted down at the sight of the bare bayonets and they left the firemen to extinguish the flames unmolested.

At the Hibya newspaper scene. It was like a young battle. The police used their swords freely and this appeared to drive the people mad. There seemed to me to be about 150 constables present and they were aided by a few members of the paper's staff. The mob used every weapon which came to hand but stones were more numerous. The side of war swept now this way and now that; the police would make a charge and the mob would give way a little but a shower of stones from behind would drive the police back and the crowd would surge forward. While the police were kept busy in front of the building some men had made their way inside and were engaged in the congenial task of smashing up the machinery. The conflict lasted until nearly midnight. Two men at least were killed here, probably there were more but natural reticence is being observed in this connection and it is not possible to estimate the casualties. With darkness came a fresh development. These sinister attributes of a great city which lurk unseen when light is on the land and emerge to reveal round in search of prey under the cloak of night hid the opportunity with delight. They felt that there was no need for secretiveness when the streets were roaring with a maddened stream of people. The citizen and the criminal combined to demolish the police stations. In every direction fires were visible. Shopkeepers barred and bolted their doors and waited tremulously for daylight. The police were a negligible quantity. They were overcome utterly and they acknowledged their defeat. The rioters had possession of the city. As inevitably it happens some persons who had no natural interest in the matters at issue suffered. An American gentleman who had been dining with the Minister, Mr. Grissom, was returning to the Imperial Hotel when the mob attacked his carriage thinking that Katsura was within. The American was severely injured by a stone before the mob was dispersed. Other sufferers were persons whose residences were adjacent to police stations and which necessarily suffered when the latter were burnt, although it must be said for the crowd that they endeavored to prevent the fires from spreading.

The following day again saw Tokio practically given up to the rioters. The police were helpless and in some instances they had to stand by and watch their stations being demolished without the power to interfere. As a body the press, while they did not exactly applaud the proceedings, did not exactly deplore them. The loss of life and general lawlessness was to be credited to the Government. Renewed attempts were made to set the residences of Ministers on fire, but as they were guarded by soldiers but little damage was done. A great number of police stations in the outlying districts were destroyed when night fell and some 12 or 13 electric cars were burnt. In the Honjo district an American church was set on fire and a battle raged for hours at Asakusa, where the big police station had ceased destruction the previous evening. The mob was driven back eventually but there was loss of life on both sides. On this, the second night, people were really becoming alarmed. Anything seemed possible. Apparently the authorities were too feeble to protect

even Government property and each citizen had to be his own police protection. For foreigners it was distinctly dangerous to roam about late in the evening. The curious point about the riot was the enacting sympathy which in any of the most reputable citizens evidently felt for the rioters. It seemed to be felt that the body politic was suffering from a disease of such serious nature that desperate remedial measures were forgivable if not actually justifiable. To-day however the Government appeared to appreciate for the first time that Tokio was being given up to anarchy and arson. A proclamation was issued placing the city under martial law, that is, declaring a state of siege, the laws were revised, free right of assembly was denied, and General Sakuma was charged with the duty of restoring order. The General lost no time in getting out a proclamation in which he briefly said that he had three instructions:—To warn, to use blank cartridges, to shoot to kill. This practically ended the disturbance although to-night it is expected that there will be sporadic efforts to destroy Government property.

Constitutional efforts were made to persuade the Government to call a special meeting of the Diet before the peace terms are revised. The Prime Minister declined to accede to the request. It is whispered that Komura and Katsura will each achieve comfortable ambassadorships shortly in countries where they would be decidedly safer than in Japan.

The Yoruza and four other papers have been suppressed. Nearly 1000 prisoners have been taken by the police.

Attack on the Tramway.

During the attack on the Tokio City Electric Railway Company's property last night the tramway was not spared. The tramway company should have been attacked, but an explanation is forthcoming. It appears to have been due to a misconception on the part of the rioters. The company supplies refreshments to the employees on night duty, and the rioters, thinking the company was supplying food to the police, attacked the tramway. The rioters, however, were mistaken. The tramway company is not supplying food to the police. The rioters, however, were mistaken. The tramway company is not supplying food to the police.

Churches Attacked and Destroyed.

Further particulars are given of the attacks on several Christian churches in Tokio. Late on Wednesday night, (September 6) a mob of about 100 persons in Okajimachi, first warning the inhabitants of neighboring houses that the church would be burnt down, carried by the rioters, entered the building and found there an old woman, a Japanese, who proved to be the mother of a soldier at the front and was caretaker of the church. This circumstance induced the rioters to abandon the plan of burning the church, and instead they carried the furniture out into the street and set it on fire. The mob then made its way to another church, the Misaki Kyokai, which was found to be deserted, but a white flag was raised at the entrance. This building was not set on fire though it was badly damaged by the mob after which the crowd marched to Inariki and burnt down the church. Next, at Yonaka, two police boxes were destroyed, and according to Yoku-Park the crowd, being apparently satisfied by its night's work, dispersed.

Another band, which raided the Hongo Police Station, after destroying four police boxes, set fire to the station and attacked the Shitaya Church, which a short time before had been spared. This mob, consisting of about 500 men, were evidently masters of the city. They set up a tent in front of the Hongo Ward Office, made a fire and had food and drink. Having refused to leave, they fell on the Hongo Police Station and destroyed it. The police stoutly defended themselves with drawn swords. Soldiers went to their assistance, and a pitched battle ensued in the early hours of Thursday morning. At last the police charged desperately, wounded many of the rioters, and arrested about 60 men, capturing also a telephone cable, and retreated with a loud bang at about 2 a.m., defeated but not subdued.

Earlier in the night the Catholic church in Yokoyama, Honjo, was set on fire by the rioters and destroyed. The church is a large building, covering about 1000 square yards, and adjoining it is the residence of Father Justin Bailett. The flames spread to the elementary school in charge of the reverend gentleman, and the church, paragonage, school and four other houses were destroyed.

The Christian Church at Komura, Mukjima, together with the residence of the foreign missionaries, was also destroyed. Sparks, carried by the wind, ignited a dyeing factory some distance away and this place was also destroyed.

Criticism by the Press.

Writing with regard to Tuesday's riots in Tokio, the Jiji Shimpu affirms that they were primarily due to the police interference in the popular demonstration held in Hibya Park. This interference aroused the indignation of the people to such an extent that an extraordinary demonstration was entered in the heart of the metropolis, such that the police were found quite powerless to quell, with the result that the military had to be called into requisition. The incident, says the Jiji, will bring home to every mind the conclusion that the prestige of the Government has almost fallen to the ground. Responsibility for the direct cause of the disturbance must be put on the shoulders of the Government as but for the interference of the police it would not have assumed the serious dimensions it now possesses. The rioters, however, were not to be attributed to the collapse of the Government, which has aroused such great indignation among the people. If the epidemic spreads to the provinces the consequences will be very serious indeed, but if the Government tries to suppress the movement, it will only add fuel to the fire. Although the popular may be suppressed for a time by forcible measures, the smoldering fire will not be long before it finds vent in a more violent form, and the result may be that the authorities will find it difficult to have their injunctions obeyed. Such temper of the people, if carried to extremes, may result in the refusal to pay taxes, the evasion of conscription, and the like, paralyzing the working of the administrative mechanism. The country is now beset with many difficult problems as good will measures which require the united efforts of the nation, but the Government, alienated from the people, will find its position untenable. Seeing the present state of

affairs has been brought about by the Government's failure to turn the victorious war to good account diplomatically, the only course for the Government to adopt under the circumstances is to resign. If it hesitates and continues to enforce measures of suppression the whole country will be turned into a pandemonium, such as that witnessed in Tokio on Tuesday.

The Nichiichi also writes on the same subject. We have frequently advised the Government, says our contemporary, to publish as speedily as possible the important items of the peace agreement and the reasons leading to their conclusion, so as to pacify the excited feelings of the people. The authorities have, however, remained silent, merely trying to suppress the ebullition of popular feeling. The Government has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind. Such an incident, or series of incidents, are unprecedented in the annals of the Meiji era. The police have proved themselves quite unequal to the task of maintaining order. The evil of indiscriminately fettering the mouth of the people will be evident. Apart from the advisability or otherwise of such a demonstration as took place on Tuesday, it was promoted by men of education and respectable social standing and it would not be fair to regard it as a collection of the dangerous elements. If the police had not resorted to such roidism and had, as it was the men, angered by the unreasonable interference of the police, committed excesses in broad daylight, the very walls of His Majesty's Palace. However barbarous their action may appear, we observe in it, the Nichiichi concludes, burning patriotism, firm convictions and irreducible energy which distinguish such individuals from the ordinary run of the Government failed to see this temper of the people. It must be said that it has committed a serious blunder.

KOWLOON ODIORE.

Reply from the Governor.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, held this afternoon, the following reply from His Excellency the Governor (forwarded by the Colonial Secretary), to the Board's recommendations regarding the sanitation of Kowloon Peninsula, was read:

"With reference to the recommendations of the Sanitary Board, held this afternoon, the following reply from His Excellency the Governor (forwarded by the Colonial Secretary), to the Board's recommendations regarding the sanitation of Kowloon Peninsula, was read:

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BY WHARF AND WAVE.

The Mitsui Bishi dockyard at Nagasaki has 14 steamers under repair, and several under construction.

The N. Y. K. has recently received three steamers from England, the "Sagami," "Tokajima," and "Tosoni Maru."

Fire broke out on the German barque "Rickmer Rickmers," laden with kerosene oil, at Yokohama, on the 5th but was got under with the aid of the Water Police.

Captain Macmillan, who has had a long and distinguished record of service in the N.Y.K., has resigned his position in the company to take up the post of Lloyd's Surveyor at Kobe.

It is believed that the Japanese Government will resign when the Diet meets.

The Elgin electric railway, L.M. Sutherland, Liberal, 2,474; Mr. Rose, Unionist, 1,021.

Lord Londonderry, speaking at Stockton, extolled the Japanese magnanimity in the Peace settlement and declared that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was a great benefit to the whole world.

The Kaiser, in a speech at Hamburg, referred to his childhood's impressions of the horrors of war in 1870. This was he said the reason why his chief care was to preserve peace for his country.

Mr. Balfour, at North, Dorwick, addressing a body of Volunteers, said the first great problem was to find an army sufficiently sufficient to defend our possessions overseas, or roughly the problem of Indian Defence, which could not be solved by conscription. If the regular Army were engaged in a great war, frontier Volunteers would be necessary, both for Home and Imperial Defence.

Bilious Colic Prevented.
Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be averted. Hundreds of people who are subject to attacks of bilious colic use this remedy in this way with perfect success. For sale by All Dealers; Watkins & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

THE BOYCOTT.

Mr Chang Ch'ien's Task.

With reference to Mr Chang Ch'ien's connection with the scheme to lighten the financial pressure caused by the boycott on American goods we (N. C. Daily News) are given to understand that the Shanghai did not send what are styled 'instructions' on the matter to Mr Chang Ch'ien who, by the way, is senior Counsel for the boycott. We are informed by a letter and by telegram that he should be given the option to take up the task or not. It was therefore a request for a request. It was, however, afterwards discovered that the Hong Kong in question had not been notified by the representatives of the piece goods trade in the Boycott League of the rules that had been decided upon.

It was therefore subsequently agreed in the presence of all concerned that the representatives of the piece goods trade in the Boycott League should pay the fine for failing to give the said notification; the money to be used for establishing an office for lightening the financial pressure caused by the boycott. It was also agreed that matters having been settled in another way it was decided not to establish such an office. The Chamber of Commerce having agreed to undertake the duty of making investigations, etc., such being the case, no fine was imposed and the matter ended. Furthermore, it is asserted that Mr Chang Ch'ien's sole task is to try and evade out the financial situation arising out of the boycott if possible, and has nothing to do with the prohibition or otherwise of the sale of the boycotted goods. Finally it is stated that before Mr Chang Ch'ien and his associates came to the scene the boycott was already in a state of collapse. In use for the purpose of stamping goods that could be sold; the stamps were never intended to raise a penny on them, nor was it intended to establish new like offices. It is presumed that the explanation will entirely clear Mr Chang Ch'ien.

WHY JAPAN MADE PEACE.

Impossible to Strike a Vital Blow.

Count Katsura, the Premier of Japan, received the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both Houses of the Diet and a number of leading members of the two Houses, on Sept. 9 to whom he communicated the substance of the Treaty of Peace. All the other Ministers of State were present at this interview. Upon the conclusion of the address of Count Katsura, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, remarked (says the Japan Chronicle) that the fortifications of Vladivostok were stronger than those of Port Arthur, and the capture of Vladivostok would not only have required a further heavy loss of life and the continuation of the war at an immense expenditure. Moreover, it was almost impossible to strike a vital blow at the enemy. For these reasons, the Government was obliged to content with somewhat unsatisfactory terms. It should also be remembered that Russia had in hand a scheme for the great extension of her navy, and Japan could not vent content with the present strength of her navy. The Minister requested the gentlemen present to take these serious facts into consideration.

Mr. Qi, Progressist, was indignant at the explanation, and said the terms of peace agreed upon were unanimously disapproved by the nation. He was surprised, he said, that the Ministry could not see the necessity of the Minister for the Navy, in defence of its failure in the peace negotiations. The Minister should be made to resign and the responsibility for its failure, resign and apologise to the Emperor and the people.

It is said the Ministers remained silent at the explanation, and said the terms of peace agreed upon were unanimously disapproved by the nation. He was surprised, he said, that the Ministry could not see the necessity of the Minister for the Navy, in defence of its failure in the peace negotiations. The Minister should be made to resign and the responsibility for its failure, resign and apologise to the Emperor and the people.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Premier received the chief editors of newspapers and news agencies in Tokyo, and recapitulated to these gentlemen the substance of the peace terms. The Premier requested his guests to be specially careful that their papers should not contain anything to disturb the public peace. The new rules just adopted for the control of newspapers were not intended to interfere with the freedom of the Press and speech. Opinions might disagree on the Treaty of Peace; the question might be freely discussed in the newspapers, and the new regulations would not be applied to such discussion, but strict scrutiny would be made to prevent the publication of such matter as might incite to disturbance and unpeaceful conduct. The Premier also communicated some particulars regarding the peace negotiations. He said the Russian plenipotentiaries had maintained that the Chinese Eastern Railway was the property of a private company and had proposed that the line should be purchased by China and the money repaid to Japan, the company being reconstituted by Russia. The Japanese plenipotentiaries opposed this proposal and Russia at last gave way and agreed to deliver the railway to Japan. The partition of Saghalien was proposed by Russia, and the Japanese plenipotentiaries demanded compensation for the retrocession by one-half of the island, but this demand was finally abandoned.

Indications of Rheumatism.
Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered thousands of cases. One application gives relief. Sold by All Dealers; Watkins & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

To-day's Advertisements

THERE IS BUT ONE

SPEEDICUT

High speed Tool Steel, and that is

FIRTH'S SPEEDICUT

SOLE MAKERS.

Thos. Firth & Sons, LIMITED,

Norfolk Works, Sheffield.

Hongkong, January 5, 1904. 20—2

BOXING.

THREE FIRST-CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT (TUE.-DAY) 19th SEPTEMBER.

SAM NEWMAN v. C. ROBERTS,

15 ROUNDS for the WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA, AND PRIZE.

JACK WEDD, (Champion of the Hawaiian Islands)

1. H. GREENHILL, (Royal Garrison Artillery)

TEN ROUNDS for the MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF CHINA AND PRIZE.

WRESTLING

J. WITCHELL of Hongkong v. J. COLLINS, Any Odds Odds.

15 ROUNDS for the SANDOR GOLD MEDAL.

PRELIMINARY

MARSHALL v. COYNE, Light Rounds for a Decision.

Doors Open 8 p.m. Begin 9 p.m.

Admission: 81, 82, 83 and 85.

Special Train to the Park and Ferry to Kowloon after the Contest and City Buses.

Tickets now on Sale at ROBINSON'S.

MAO C.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905 1764

WANTED.

FROM 1st November next, a FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Good Salary offered.

Apply to P. O. Box No. 299.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1780

A SPECIAL SALE

will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on behalf of the

TOUR ORPHANS.

On the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 2 p.m. of Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, DRESSER, and other REQUISITE ARTICLES.

This picnic are marked on every article in plain figures.

The Superiors hope to receive and merit a large share of the public patronage, as has been given in the past.

ITALIAN CONVENT, 18, CAIRO ROAD.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1777

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed shortly to hold two Courses of LECTURES for Ladies, one in FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, the other in HOME NURSING, in connection with the above Association. On passing the examination which will be held at the end of the first course ladies who already hold the Association's First Aid and Nursing certificates will be entitled to a Medalion. Ladies who wish to enter for these courses should send in their names to the Hon. Secretary (Rev. F. T. JOHNSON) at St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, before September 28th.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1781

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE OF 3,400 SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above Company who have not yet applied for their proportionate number of shares of the NEW ISSUE to which they are entitled unless same are taken up by OCTOBER 1st, 1905, they will be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors, HARRY LYRRE, Manager.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1779

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship HATMUN.

Captain A. J. R. BROWN, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1778

MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MAI.

SEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEE, AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship POLYNESIESE.

Captain BROC, will be despatched for MARSEILLE on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 p.m.

Passage Tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also looked for principal places in Europe.

Next Sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. OLENDORF, Oct. 17, 1905.

S.S. OLENDORF, Oct. 31, 1905.

S.S. OLENDORF, Nov. 14, 1905.

G. DE CHAMPAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 19, 1905. 1783

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PLANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

OF ALL KINDS

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL.

THE FOLLOWING PLANOS ARE

THOROUGHLY SOUND AND

RELIABLE, AND ARE

GUARANTEED

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

Intimations.

MIYAKO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.A NEW AND STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
December 5, 1904.OSAKA HOTEL,
NAKANOSKIMA PARK,
OSAKA, JAPAN.
(TELEPHONE: No. 713, HIGASHI).THIS HOTEL, which faces the River on Three Sides, is the only one in OSAKA
Catering for Foreigners.ALL UP-TO-DATE COMFORTS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
R. EARI, Manager.

December 5, 1904.

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN

RHEIMS.

Maison fondée en 1783. WERLE & Cie, Succrs.

ENGLAND DRY, FINE, DRY, EXTRA DRY.

\$48 per case of 12/1 or 24/2 bottles.

When asking for 'CLICQUOT', that is to say, for the genuine 'LA VEUVE
CLICQUOT', the public are cautioned against accepting other brands with closely
resembling names and labels.

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK-CIE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, May 9, 1905.

Notices to Consignees.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.S. SILVERSTONE,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1765

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamer
FLINTSHIRE,
Captain G. C. CONY, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND
KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.,
at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th
Inst., will be subject to rent.
All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 24th Inst., at
3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 18, 1905. 1776

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the Wharves delivery may be
obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Inst.,
will be subject to rent.
All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 25th Inst., at
3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1905. 1790

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SOURABAYA AND PROB-
ALINGGO.THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1905. 1797

AUSTRALIAN OVERSEA
SHIPPING TRADE.The Federal Government recently is said
to report showing the number of vessels, net
tonnage, etc., entering or leaving Aus-
tralian ports for countries beyond the Com-
monwealth during 1904, the returns of
the inter-State shipping trade being
omitted, thus giving a clearer view
of the Australian maritime business with
overseas countries. The Commonwealth
possesses exceptional facilities for the de-
velopment of an enormous shipping trade.
In addition to Port Jackson, one of the
finest harbours in the world, and on the
shores of which is situated the city of
Sydney, the commercial metropolis of the
Southern Hemisphere, and Port Phillip,
the great waterway to Melbourne, the
splendid Victorian capital, there are 39
regular ports, in addition to a considerable
number of extensive bays, several being
land-locked, available for the use of future
generations. In New South Wales the
leading ports are those at Sydney,
Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Sto-
phens. In 1904 the number of overseas
vessels entered and cleared at Sydney was
1,783, representing a tonnage of 2,822,459
tons. Of these vessels 1,375, representing
2,094,644 tons, were under the British flag,
and 408, representing 727,816 tons, under
the flags of other nations. Newcastle is
largely frequented by foreign over-sea
vessels for the purpose of obtaining coal
supplies. In 1904 the number of over-sea
vessels entered and cleared was 863, repre-
senting 1,775,922 tons, of which only
187 (179,616 tons) were under the
British flag, the British and other
mail steamers being coaled at Sydney.
Shipments of N. coast coal were made
to Canada, Cape Colony, Fiji, Hongkong,
Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Natal, New
Guinea, South Sea Islands, New Zealand,
Straits Settlements, Chili, China, Ecuador,
Hawaii, Japan, Java, Mexico, New Caledo-
nia, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, and
other countries. In Victoria the chief ports,
exclusive of Port Phillip, are those at
Geelong, Warrnambool, and Portland. The
oversea shipping entered and cleared at
Melbourne during 1904 numbered 873,
representing 1,649,740 tons, of which 691
vessels (1,182,650 tons) were under the
British flag. The great length of the
Queensland coast line has necessitated the
establishment of numerous large
ports, the more important, after Bris-
bane, being those at Pocklington, Cairns,
Bowen, Gladstone, Townsville, Cooktown,
and Thursday Island. In 1904 the number
of overseas vessels entered and cleared at
Brisbane was 152, representing 303,912
tons, which 108 (229,084 tons) were under
the British flag. In consequence of the
large number of ports, the Queensland over-
sea shipping trade is more evenly distrib-
uted than in the other States. In South
Australia the leading ports are Port Ade-
laide, Port Pirie, Wallaroo, Gernem, and
Port Darwin, the latter being in the Nor-
thern Territory. The number of overseas
vessels entered and cleared at Port Ade-
laide during 1904 was 436, repre-
senting 821,109 tons, of which 311 (tonnage
714,662 tons) were under the British flag.
The bulk of the shipping trade at Port
Pirie is in connection with the convey-
ance of metallic ores from Broken Hill, in
New South Wales, it being the nearest
port to the great silver-producing city.
Western Australia, in addition to Frem-
antle, has several ports, the most im-
portant being Albany, Broome, and Bun-
bury, the first-named being simply a port
of call. Fremantle is the first and last
Commonwealth port touched at by vessels
from Europe. In 1904 the number of
overseas vessels entered and cleared was
571, representing 1,741,421 tons, of which
394 (1,255,511 tons) were under the British
flag. As in the case of Port Adelaide,
Melbourne, and Sydney, the greater
portion of the overseas tonnage other
than British belonged to French and
German mail and other lines. Tasmania
practically possesses only two ports, Ho-
bart and Launceston, in neither of which is
a foreign flag to be met with. In 1904 the
number of overseas vessels entered and
cleared at Hobart was 168, representing
539,318 tons, the whole of which was under
the British flag. The total number of
overseas vessels, British and foreign, entered
and cleared at Commonwealth ports during
1904 was 9,808, representing a tonnage of
12,510,512 tons.

Dentistry.

DR. HARRY FONG,
AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved
Appliances.

51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1379

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.

Hongkong, July 22, 1905. 1328

S. H. N. TING,

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 24, 1900. 628

Contractors.

K. Shiu Tai & Co.

HONGKONG & WILMINGTON.

HEAD OFFICE: 17-110, Des Vieux Road,
HONGKONG.NAVY CONTRACTORS, GENERAL
STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.Wholesale and Retail in Provisions and
Tinned Goods, &c., &c.

K. SHIU TAI, General Manager.

Hongkong, March 19, 1905. 511

KANG ON & Co.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

No. 39, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTORS TO H.B.M.'s Govern-
ment, Admiralty and War Department,
&c., &c. We keep always on hand the
largest supply of Building Materials at
Cheapest Prices. We defy Competition.

Hongkong, March 10, 1905. 512

Lam Woo & Co.

(Formerly Lam Woo & Co.)

No. 12, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

CONTRACTORS & HOUSEBUILDERS.

CONTRACTORS TO H.B.M.'s Govern-
ment, Admiralty and War Department,
&c., &c. We keep always in stock a
large supply of Building Materials at
very reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905. 514

WING ON,

CONTRACTOR AND HOUSEBUILDER.

No. 34, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR TO H.B.M.'s Govern-
ment, Admiralty and War Department,
&c., &c. We keep always in stock a
large supply of Building Materials at
very reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905. 514

TUNG ON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

No. 26, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR TO H.B.M.'s Govern-
ment, Admiralty and War Department,
&c., &c. We keep always in stock a
large supply of Building Materials at
very reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, March 23, 1905. 524

KENG TAK CHEONG,

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

FOR PREPARING
SITE, BUILDING AND RECLAMATION WORKS.BLACKSMITH, JETTY AND LIGHTER
BUILDERS AND MASONS.

No. 38, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c. Every Order promptly at-
tended to. 1st Class Testimonials. Com-
munications please address to Mr T. KENG.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905. 511

A CHOO & CO.,

39, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

COAL MERCHANTS.

HAVE always on hand an Ample Stock.
Supplies executed at shortest notice.
Well-directed Steam-launches kept for
Picnic parties and for Towing purposes.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TELEPHONE No. 193.

Hongkong, December 1, 1904. 1791

THE PO YICK COY.

CONTRACTORS & HOUSEBUILDERS.

No. 259, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, WANCHAI.

CONTRACTORS TO H.B.M.'s War De-
partment and Admiralty. We keep
always in Stock a Large Supply of Timber
at Reasonable Prices.

Hongkong, February 18, 1905. 337

HUNG SHING,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

No. 37, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR TO
H. B. M.'s GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 23, 1905. 523

TUNG LEE,

(Late A. TAY)

SHIPBUILDER, BOATBUILDER
AND
SHIPS' CARPENTER.

BLACK SMITH AND CARPENTER.

OFFICE at 347, Des Vieux Road West,
Workshop at YAU MATI.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905. 512

AH-KING.

SLIPWAY

YACHT AND BOAT BUILDER.

CARPENTER, Painter, Rigger, Sail and
Flag Maker; Brass, Copper and Black-
smith.

PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, February 13, 1905. 307

KWONG FOK CHEONG

SHIP'S CARPENTER.

BOAT AND LAUNCH BUILDER.

ENGINEER AND BOILER MAKER.

HAS EVERY KIND OF TIMBER FOR SALE.

55, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905. 521

SING YUEN,

CONTRACTOR AND HOUSEBUILDER.

No. 33, D'AGUIAR STREET.

CONTRACTOR TO THE P.W.D. from
1901 to 1902, and Admiralty, &c., &c.We keep a large stock of Building Mate-
rials, also Timber at very Low Prices.

Hongkong, March 22, 1905. 513

QUONG YICK,

CONTRACTOR AND HOUSEBUILDER.

No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

CONTRACTOR TO H.B.M.'s Govern-
ment. We have always a large stock
of BUILDING MATERIALS at Moderate
Prices.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905. 523

KWONG HEP LOONG

CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS.OFFICE: No. 64, DES VUEX ROAD
CENTRAL.ALL Work done in this Establishment
is guaranteed. We have 32 years
experience. Our Dry Docks are next to
Consignee's Docks (San Su) and can
accommodate any craft of 100 feet long.
We have at present a new fast Steam
Launch for Sale.

Hongkong, February 25, 1900. 393

Contractors.

AH-PONG.

SHIP AND HOUSE PAINTER,
GILDER, GRAINER, AND SCRAPER, CARPENTER
AND CARPENTER.

No. 44, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, February 20, 1905. 533

SHUN LEE & CO.,

SHIPS' CARPENTER.

BOAT BUILDER, BLACK SMITH AND CARPENTER.

All kinds of Timber For Sale.

No. 50, PRAYA, WANCHAI.

HONGKONG.

C. CHUNG HEE, Manager.

Hongkong, March 20, 1905. 532

Yau On,

HOUSEBUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

No. 40, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

CONTRACTOR TO THE Admiralty and
Chinese Government. Matched
Builder, and House Painter. Always in
stock a large supply of Building Materials.

Hongkong, March 10, 1905. 511

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

Authorized Capital £4,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital £2,750,000

II—Fire Funds 3,001,268 12 9

III—Life & Annuity Funds 13,472,532 7 0

Revenue Fire Branch—

Life & Annuity 1,632,216 3 4

Branches—

£3,688,929 5 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 20, 1905. 1557

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO AND
LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above are prepared to
accept Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Hongkong, April 23, 1904. 1412

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO
OF
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

STATEMENT to 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

ASSETS, GOLD—\$5,858,820.37

NET SURPLUS, GOLD—\$2,166,118.50

INCOME, GOLD—\$3,470,787.53

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current
Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, March 23, 1904. 562

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG"551 Tons, Captain J. McGRATH, will leave
for Canton, at 9 a.m. on SUNDAYS.TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return
to Hongkong on the following days leaving
Canton at 2 p.m. Excellent accommodation,
Electric Light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf
at Hongkong near Harbour Office.First-class Fare 30 each way. Second-
class, 18.00 each way. Meals, 18 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEONG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
No. 133, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, April 1, 1905. 700

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE new Twin-Screw Steel Steamers
"KWONG CHEOW"

1,300 tons, Captain T. R. MEAD.

KWO YU TUNG.

1,238 tons, Captain H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for CANTON at Every
Evening (Saturday excepted).Leave CANTON for HONGKONG about
5.30 o'clock Every Evening (Sunday
excepted).These fine new Steamers have unex-
celled accommodation for First Class
Passengers and are lit throughout by
Electricity. Electric Fans in First-class
Cabins.

Cables.

Meals—Single Journey—\$4.00

Meals—Round Trip—\$1.00 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S. CO., LTD.,
AND
YUEN ON S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, August 23, 1905.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. "WING CHAI"

CAPTAIN T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong
on WEEK DAYS at 7.30 a.m., and
on SUNDAYS at 8.30 a.m. Departs from
MACAO on Week Days about 2.30 p.m., and
on SUNDAYS at 5.30 p.m.FARES:—Week Day 1st Class, including
cabin and servant, Single \$3. Return
Ticket \$5. 2nd class \$1.3rd class 50 Cents.Every Sunday there will be an Excursion
at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class
Single Ticket \$1. Return \$2. 3rd Class
Single 30 Cents, Return 50 Cents, Steerage
10 Cents.Any Meals can be supplied on Board at
a charge of 18.00 per Meal. On Sundays,
Passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin
which has accommodation for two or more
passengers, will be charged 30 extra.First-class Passengers who do not care
to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be
allowed to do so the following

